

# The Columbus Weekly Courier

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1936.

JAMES M. COX



James M. Cox, whose likeness appears above, is the standard bearer of the Democracy of today as well as of all precedents. As the campaign advances the assurances of the election of Cox and Roosevelt have been made certain.

## PEOPLE WE HAVE MET

Less than a year ago, last October to be exact, an elderly man, over 50, asked another elderly man in Denning to loan him \$500 and then to put another \$500 to the loan and he would go down to Columbus and open a store. The other man did so and the "party of the first part" was in Columbus the next day buying lots, he put up a building, opened up a "store." Today he has more than a \$5,000 stock of goods laid for, owes less than a \$100 on his building and lots, has lived out of the business and his success is assured. To be sure any long-headed, hard-working business man might do this in any city in America, but this brief news item is published today because it took place in Columbus. This firm handles new and second-hand furniture. The firm name is Daniel & Hagan, but the man who built up this successful business in less than a year on \$1,000 capital, and his half borrowed, is F. M. Hagan.

## POOR TO A BEEFY ANKLE?

I have to see a sick-rat, well-thumbed ankle. But who could write a poem to a quarter of beef?—Pekin Ill., Times.

## Times Change.

Little Frank "Pa, how much money did Croesus have?" Father: "Oh, I don't know. About enough to live in what is at present middle class style. I expect."—London Answers.

George F. Cottrell in replying to the alleged "wit" of Governor Cox, says: "It is also well to note in this connection that for 30 years Senator Harding has himself been a lawyer, owning stock in the local law firm of his home town." He is also supposed to have attended church. The hymn books and treasury certificates dovetail to a-t.

Candidate Cox holds the world's record in pension legislation. He called for \$12 in his three seasons. Silver City Enterprise.

More power to the man who looked after the disabled and aged. Republican administrations were always notoriously "against" pensions for soldiers and civil list, much to their shame and the country's.

In John C. Williams the Columbus Chamber of Commerce picked a winner when he was given the secretaryship. He has already shown class by securing new members and having ex-members fall in line. In two months he has nearly doubled the dues-paying membership.

The eloquent John H. McManus of Albuquerque has been selected as chairman of the speakers' bureau of the democratic state central committee. Mr. McManus in the near future will name his list of speakers and their literary.

## "AGAIN THE SENATE"

Senator McCall, after six weeks of two decades as a republican in the national house of representatives, and as a senator of Massachusetts for three years, has written an article for the September issue of the Atlantic Monthly under the title "Again the Senate."

The main point in the article is that the upper branch of Congress has eroded on the executive functions in one direction and on the legislative functions in the other. Governor McCall makes the contention that the power to ratify treaties should be transferred from the senate, which he regards as an undemocratic agency in the center of a democratic government. Whether or not this proposal will be public about, what Governor McCall has to say about the senate is attracting widespread attention. The Atlantic Monthly is the public in "crack it, not a republican or democratic, but an American all."

Part of Governor McCall's article follows:

While even an enthusiast is compelled to admit the present weakness of the United States with some moderation, it undoubtedly contains many able and patriotic men. There have been few better lawyers ever in that body, or few men of greater intellectual energy, than Knowlton, in breadth and fairness of mind and in the statesmanlike quality. Mr. Underwood would have been a conspicuous figure in any senate in our history. The names associated with genuine talent and public spirit are too many to be repeated here.

And yet, during the past generation, as element antagonistic to the old traditions has found its way into the body, and has wielded an influence far out of proportion to its numbers. The ways of the leader and the piratical methods sometimes associated with what is called "this business," have been in evidence in its management. Some men have found their way into it who have amassed great fortunes in its service. As a result the senate has stood as the rampart, not indeed of property, but of great and special interests, the welfare of which was by no means always compatible with the general weal, and was often antagonistic to the institution of property itself. From these and other causes there has been a distinct lowering of tone, and it has been shown of much of its ancient splendor.

This moral decadence has shown itself in the recent notable debate upon the treaty. Many there are who indulge in dreams that time may inaugurate a new era and may realize the aspirations of the race for a golden age. They hope that the peoples of the world may have the wisdom after a war of destructive and wicked beyond all parallel to take steps to safeguard the peace of the future, and to free mankind from servitude to a monster that has been its most deadly and implacable foe. It has destroyed hundreds of millions of the choicest youth; it has devoured the substance of nations, and it bids fair, if not checked, to obliterate civilization itself. The hope of making peace, permanent peace, a foremost object of the war was held out to the men who were sent to the front and in that faith gave their lives.

If the drama should happily be made to come true, those who follow us by a few centuries, in looking back upon the history of the time, may well regard with wonder the contribution to this result made by the senate of a great people. They would look there for the culmination of a symphony unaccompanied since Bethlehem, and at least for a moral enthusiasm commensurate with so noble a cause. They would indeed read speeches, some of the real eloquence and of unselfish power, and they would witness much of the highest quality of character and of the finest of the human mind. They would see a cause of colossal importance brought down to the level of the hustings, as if it were the prime purpose, not to confer a memorable boon upon mankind, but to carry the next election. They would see it too much disfigured by hate, and marred by the raven's croaking note, and they would be able to catch too little of the majestic tones of the spiritual voices of the age. Whatever may have been the merit of the verbal criticism of the treaty, or of the eloquence that were suggested to improve it, the moral tone of the debate as a whole fell far below the sublime level of the theme.

This masterpiece of English, of theory and of fact is heartily recommended to the public. It was written by a republican, a "big" republican, and it should make many independent voters vote the democratic ticket. The Courier even recommends it to be read in the school rooms, and certainly as it comes from one of their own kind, but, like many others, large and small, do not intend to swing around the circle this fall but instead will swing direct from it into the democratic fold.

## "GOLD BANK" FROM N. DAKOTA

It is often said to be easier to sell a gold brick on Broadway or in Wall street than in the American farmer of today. There are many stories among those familiar with the situation when they read in the New York Times of Monday, May 18, 1935, "Governor Frazier's May Story of the Non-Partisan League" written by Governor Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota. Knowing ones at a glance see that the Times had been gold-bricked.

The governor attempts to give the reader the impression that the Non-Partisan League movement is a representative, economic movement. On the contrary, it is distinctly political, designed to give political power to its leaders, most of whom have been proved to be closely allied with the radical movements of the country. These leaders from the first have been members of the Socialist party, some of them have been affiliated with the I. W. W. and Governor Frazier himself was in a working alliance with John P. Fitzpatrick, radical labor leader of the new labor party, and has now aligned himself as the organization with the Committee of 100.

Governor Frazier showed himself to be one of the smooth kind in his account of the Fargo bank case.

One of the numerous reports about the Non-Partisan League is the story of the so-called failure of the Scandinavian-American Bank at Fargo. Many publications reviewed the impression that it was the bank of North Dakota that had closed. The Scandinavian-American Bank is an ordinary farmers' state bank, which has been friendly to the farmers' movement and which had helped to finance various farmers' organizations. The position to the Non-Partisan League movement, including the Attorney General of the state who had turned traitor to our organization, tried to discredit and put out of business this farmers' bank. It was illegally closed, as was shown by the supreme court decision, which finally re-opened the bank. It is still doing business and should never have been closed.

From the Weekly Review of N. Y., June 16, 1935.

The Scandinavian-American Bank was not an "ordinary farmers' state bank." A. C. Townley, the president and founder of the Non-Partisan League, had secured control of the machinery of the bank and used it to finance the Non-Partisan League, and subsidiary organizations of the league to a total of \$325,000, an expenditure that would never have been accepted by any properly managed institution.

These loans were in direct violation of the state banking law, which provides that a bank may not loan more than 10 per cent of its capital stock and surplus to one account. The capital stock of the Scandinavian-American Bank was \$500,000 and the surplus \$100,000, a total of \$600,000. This would have made the highest loan permissible in any one account \$60,000. In violation of the law, the bank lent to four Townley accounts \$325,000. Furthermore, the "voluntary" suspension of the bank, which was left in the control of the borrower's agents, without having been checked by the bank officials, whose only record of the collateral was that reported by the agents of the borrower. The bank was closed and a temporary receiver appointed by action of the State Banking Board, on the direct and definite information and recommendation of the Assistant Attorney General and two deputy state bank examiners, who acted under orders of the State Banking Board and who reported the bank in a state of insolvency as the result of the large loans made to the Townley organizations. These examiners also reported that the bank had absolutely no cash fund reserve, but was maintaining a book reserve through book credit with a Dakota bank, based on a deposit of discounted paper for the definite, specific and understood purpose of enabling the bank to show a book reserve.

It is true that the bank has been reopened and is doing business but Townley has been thrown out and new stockholders and new capital was added to the bank before the state board would permit them to reopen.

## PAPER RAISE OF \$15 A TON.

New York, Sept. 15.—An increase of \$15 a ton in paper prices was announced by the International Paper Company in its scale for the fourth quarter of the current year. The price for the standard quarter was \$15 a ton. Contract prices for newspaper are adjusted each quarter by the International.

This raise is for paper on rolls or sheets. By the time it is cut up into the size for the Columbus Weekly Courier and the freight is paid in this city it will cost \$1.15 a ton.

Fifty thousand people have left Akron, Ohio, since June 1 owing to wholesale discharges in the rubber manufacturing of that city. Rubber has fallen 90 per cent, but long standing rubber goods used in the manufacture of fabrics has increased 20 per cent.

## WHAT IS A WOMAN ONE.

That the women of America vote to the women of the rest of the world their confining vote on the issue of woman suffrage is the opinion of Mrs. Philip North Moore, president of the delegation of the National Council of Women. She is now in Christiania, Sweden, for the international women's conference in session there at which twenty-six nations are represented. A resolution was adopted last March pledging the support of the American women to the league and it will be presented to the conference.

It has twice been the subject of discussion of our conferees, Mrs. Moore, in a recent interview called in the New York Times "What we must have the league of nations, either as a Versailles, or modified for reservations that protect our constitutional rights, and how Senator Harding has behaved definitely against the league."

"I am to admit that attitude and declare myself ready to accept the league principle, it will be impossible for 10,000,000 women represented in the National Council, grouped as they are in the league, to support him."

"He will have to alter his recent stand if he wishes to secure the votes he votes, and secure it in this decision which is a step toward the American women will have to watch carefully their attitude on this most vital of all questions."

"There are no sufficient reasons," she continued, "why the present covenant should not be adopted with reservations making the position of America as plain as can be and there are many reasons why other countries would not agree to dispense with the covenant in order to accept Mr. Harding's new league."

## THE LAND OFFICE.

(From the Albuquerque Journal, September 10, 1936.)

The land office is, and for many months has been, under fire. It is likely to be a prominent issue in this campaign.

Mr. Nelson Field is an honorable man, in our opinion, and a capable man in his own line of business.

However, he knows little of the meaning of books and records and has no training in outlining policies for great business institutions such as the land office.

It is probably a safe guess that he has had little to do with determining the policy of the office during his term. However, the public holds him responsible, rightly, for the conduct of his subordinates.

We wish to deal gently with Mr. Field. We feel he deserves such treatment. But he will relieve the party of a great embarrassment if he will decline re-nomination. The office is of little value to him.

Under the conditions the campaign will be easier if Mr. Field is not re-nominated. We would not object to his being placed elsewhere on the ticket if he or his friends wish it so.

To promise an investigation of rumors of bad management and yet to re-nominate Mr. Field would place the party in an awkward position.

H. L. Kerr's chance for the land commission is a good one. When the largest Republican daily in New Mexico admits the conditions in the state land office are rotten, and the Columbus Courier doubts if the Journal told us anything half the truth.

## NEW AUTO ROUTE TO ELEPHANT BUTTE DAM.

Work was commenced this week on the construction of the road which is to give Grant county residents a direct outlet to the east through Sierra county, says the Silver City Enterprise. Contractor Daniel Greer has the work on this side of the Black Range in charge. Work was commenced at the same time on the Sierra county section of the road.

This piece of road is of more than usual importance since it will constitute a missing link in a transcontinental route which has been a matter of agitation for several years. This road starts at the Minner river near the Minner River bridge, and connects with the road leading to Lake Valley at the Summit of the Black Range at the Royal John mine.

The legislature at its last session made special provision for a tax levy in the two counties to cover the cost of the road and the work is being carried out under supervision of the State Highway Department.

Present plans do not include the improvement of the crossing of the Minner river, nor of any work on the San Lorenzo full, but even without this the construction underway will give an almost direct route to the Elephant Butte dam and the northern and eastern parts of the state.

The scenic qualities of the route are such that it will, when completed, become a popular transcontinental section since it will avoid many miles of flat, sandy country.

# The Democratic Ticket

(The Columbus Weekly Courier supports and advocates the election of the following candidates for national, state and county offices.)

## NATIONAL.

For President of the United States, JAMES M. COX.

For Vice President of United States, FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT.

## STATE.

For Governor, JUDITH RICHARD E. HANNA.

For Congress, ANTONIO LUCERO.

For Supreme Court, H. L. PATTON.

For Lieutenant-Governor, J. D. ATWOOD.

For Secretary of State, F. C. ORRICK.

For Treasurer, HARRY BLACK.

For Land Commissioner, H. L. KERR.

For Auditor of State, CARLOS MANZANARES.

For Superintendent of Schools, R. A. DIXON.

For Attorney General, R. C. DOW.

## COUNTY.

For Representative, JAMES L. GREENWOOD.

For Sheriff, F. L. SMYER.

For Treasurer, W. J. BERRY.

For Assessor, J. T. HUNTER.

For Clerk, P. A. HUGHES.

For Superintendent of Schools, MRS. JOE WILLIAMS BELL.

For Probate Judge, C. C. ROBERTS.

For Surveyor, JOHN ZIMMERMAN.

For Commissioner, District No. 1, J. L. LOFTIS.

For Commissioner, District No. 2, JAMES A. BIRKA.

For Commissioner, District No. 3, D. J. CHADWORTH.

## NEW MEXICO BANKERS.

America in particular and the world in general has been traveling the path that should lead to a solution of financial problems and has been making fine progress, according to the declaration of Henry R. McGee of the Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles in his address on the business situation before the New Mexico Bankers' Association at their convention.

"Today we haven't four or five million men in France. We aren't having our business policies dictated. We are not shipping to Europe all the wealth we produce. We are not floating the nineteenth century loan with our bank reserves down to 10 per cent. We have been on our way for two years and have been progressing well. Great Britain, France, Belgium and other nations are progressing also and the world is being righted."

"There is nothing the matter with the United States today that hard work, economy and thrift will not cure—and nothing else will."

"The speaker declared that three things had happened to the country. First: In the war we wasted wealth to the value of twenty-five billions and the country is poorer by that amount. Second: The machinery of government production is badly intricate and complicated and was thrown out of adjustment by taking millions of men from industry and by moving millions of others, thereby showing down the power to produce goods. Third: The nation got drunk on money and hasn't sobered up yet. When the government borrowed twenty-five billions, they borrowed that much or created that much bank credit. The banks turned it over to the government in exchange for bonds. This money was taken, kept in the market to buy all kinds of goods. The civilian population was trying to buy the same goods. Competition resulted and the price advanced. The higher the price, the more money it became necessary to create, making an indefinite expansion of credit. The result was a great scarcity of goods and superabundance of money. The people of the United States as a consequence of the war are poor and seem to think they are rich."

"As a consequence of everyone having money and goods being so scarce, merchants and traveling salesmen have been filling the people that prices would rise because of the scarcity of goods. The trouble became due not to the production but to the terrific demand that was based upon a thought that the prices would continue to rise."

"Then people came to the conclusion that they could buy cheaper if they waited. Demand showed up and production caught up. The more prices fell the less willing is anyone to buy anything. Manufacturers in the east have stopped making factories in some localities because of the falling market."

"As soon as people believe that the prices are down as low as they can go, they will buy heavily again. The lowering of prices will release several billions of bank credit by next spring, so that by then we will have our money. I do not think, in fact I know, there is absolutely no danger of a panic."

## Our Garage.

A boiler and a little hot steam plate that Nagin broke and hid. A chopping block, a knuckle bone, a phonograph that doesn't phone, some lingerie that (imagine) long, a mattress with the nail all gone, a bustle out of grandma's trunk, a rat-trap and some other junk.

A demolition of faint hopes (sweet hundred proof of yesterday). The stocks and tail of Johnnie's kilt, a lamp I dropped one night, Tomato cans of Auld Lang Syne, a hundred feet of washing line. One pair of pants (demolished), and garden hose (disemboweled). Gas-filling from a former age, one rocker, one country cap.

A nibble and a luscious bit, a bodice and a broken stick. The box in which the rabbit died, the ink that mother used to rub. Of many things a sundry crop—al but the car—THAT'S in the shop.

## NEW MEXICO WEEKLY INDUSTRIAL REVIEW.

Albuquerque—Work starts on \$5,000 bathroom building.

Alfalfa hay now moving rapidly out of Pecos Valley; 257 car loads in one week.

Schelle mining district reopened after several years' shut down.

Co-operative wool shipping in San Juan county amounted to 40,000 pounds last month.

Country banks report farmers with few debts and holding grain. Higher prices will probably prevail unless there is over-production.

Bernalillo county commissioners approve \$160,000 paving project.

Total carload shipments of Mesilla Valley cantaloupes will pass the thousand mark.

Albuquerque—The storm sewers in connection with paving program will cost \$85,000.

Wagon bound to have an electric power and light plant.

Schelle mining district reopened; leaching plant being built; store opened and school taught.

Cotton industry growing; state now has 20,000 acres planted.

Manila—Fourteen ton vein of rich silver, copper, and lead discovered in Harterville mines.

Several cars of honey to be shipped from Mesilla Valley.

Yaagho—Work on new \$40,000 building by Miller Drug Company progressing rapidly.

Grant County—The presence of Uranium and Radium is established in Central Mining district.

Silver City—Manganese mining work suspended when freight increase went into effect.

Glendcroft—The farmers in Otero county are all happy, as the grain crop, consisting of wheat, oats, barley and corn, will be exceptionally good this fall; range conditions were never better, and the apple crop is very promising for this fall, and unless something unforeseen develops we will have a bumper crop.

Lordsburg—The crops in the little agricultural district on the Gila river are above normal with local market for all products at fair prices. Notwithstanding low prices of copper and general depression in that industry, the mines in this vicinity have worked full time. The Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, having headquarters at Biscoe and Warren, Arizona, have purchased and taken over the group of mines owned by the 45 Mining Company.

## LARGE MINERAL EXHIBIT FOR LUNA COUNTY FAIR

Neighboring counties have been invited to make a display of mineral ores at the Luna county fair which opens October 13 and closes October 15. This exhibit will be under the direct charge of M. S. Nord. Following are the rules:

Class A—For best exhibit of commercial ores or minerals from any one mining district of counties mentioned above. First prize, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5.

Class B—For best exhibit of such one of the commercial ores comprising gold, silver, copper or lead. First, \$10; second, \$5.

Class C—For the best exhibit of any two or other commercial valuable metaliferous or non-metaliferous product mined from the ground, not included in any of the above specified minerals. First, \$10; second, \$5.

Rules 4—All minerals and ores designed for contest entry are required to reach Denning not later than Oct. 10 in order that the same may be placed in position prior to the opening of the fair.

2. Judgments as to the merits of the various ores exhibited will be decided largely on qualitative tests made by Ira L. Wright, mining engineer and chemist of Silver City. If further tests are requested they will be made at one-half the regular cost.

3. A laboratory station will be an interesting exhibit. Demonstrations will be made in the forenoon and afternoon.

3. Under Class A each sample of ore or mineral must contain not less than 25 pounds. Under Class B the weight of each sample of ore shall not be less than 20 pounds. In class C samples shall not contain less than 10 pounds.

4. No exhibits will be given on exhibition.

5. No exhibits shall be removed from the fair until 9:30 p. m. October 15.